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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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Fair Deal For Working Journalists

CENTRAL ORGANISATION ON SOUND TRADE UNION LINES ADVOCATED

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The hope that before long an All-India Federation of the Journalists Organisations in different parts of the country would be established to safeguard the interests of the press as a whole and get a fair deal for working journalists, was expressed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President-Elect of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, declaring open the third annual session of the Tamil Nadu Journalists Federation at the Gemini Studios this morning.

Mr. Brelvi opening the session paid a tribute to the services rendered to the profession of journalism by South Indian journalists and said that the contribution made by them to the growth of journalism in India was certainly greater than that of any class of journalists from any part of the country.

Emphasising the need for an effective organisation to protect their interests, Mr. Brelvi said the working journalists were apt to forget the lesson that they in their own newspapers tried to impress on the public, that nothing valuable could be achieved without organized effort. That they had forgotten this was responsible for the plight in which they found themselves to-day. There were a number of Journalists' Associations in different parts of the country, but they had not yet been able to solve the problem of securing minimum satisfactory standard and adequate payment for their work. That was the real problem that they had to tackle.

PROFESSION AND INDUSTRY

Several difficulties stood in their way. The vastness of the country prevented their effective organisation and frequent meetings. They were living under political conditions which were not conducive to the growth of a free press. The Press in India until a few years ago, consisted of newspapers, many of which were started with very small capital not for purposes of earning profits, but for serving the cause of the country and parties. But this phase was gradually passing away and giving place to a new one, in which a large number of newspapers were established under sound financial conditions. Now they were much better off financially than they were before, something substantial should be done to improve the economic status and working conditions of journalists. He hoped that journalists organisations like the one in Tamil Nadu would soon be formed in all parts of India affiliated to a central body working on sound trade union lines as in other countries. He visualised a future when the organisations of both the editors and the working journalists would coelesce into one big organisation which would protect the interests of the press as a whole. He said that the editors had a special responsibility in the matter. It was not enough that they concentrated on the removal of handicaps whether caused by the Government or otherwise.

WANTED A FREE PRESS

Concluding Mr. Brelvi said that there was no profession more democratic than journalism. It was open to any entrant. While colleges and schools might do a great deal and prepare one for journalism, the fact remained that journalism was itself the best school for journalism. Therefore, it was very necessary for them to see that they maintained their standards as high and pure as possible. They should not forget that they were servants of the people, but they should at the same time be fearless and ruthless in exposing wrongs. They had to be always on guard and wage war against totalitarianism, whether at the present moment or when their country became free; for the spirit of totalitarianism was against the existence of a free press.

Viswanatha Iyer On Role Of Press

The formation and the strengthening of journalistic organisations throughout the country on the lines of the British Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists was advocated by Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Iyer, Assistant Editor of the "Hindu", in his presidential address at the Tamil Nadu Journalists' Federation Conference held here today.

Mr. Viswanatha Iyer said that revolutionary changes had occurred in the position of the Press since he entered the profession in 1910. In relation to society, it was not merely the fourth estate, its highest role then; It had now become one of its essential appendages as important as the railway and the telephone: it rendered mass production and the sustenance of immense populations possible by widening markets; it formed one of the strongest pillars supporting the basis of social order. "Paralyse it", he said "and not all your D. I. Rules will serve to prevent the growth of public alarm and despondency. In relation to the citizen, too, the press was playing a new role; it was the citizen's secretariat putting up before him all the relevant papers in orderly files with appropriate "notes", rendering businesslike and efficient disposal of his problems possible and easy. In a world in which every one was in a greater or less degree dependent on every one else's views and actions, the importance of that 'liaison' service should, he said, be easy to appreciate.

Proceeding, he said, the efficiency with which the press discharged these functions in respect of society and the individual alike necessarily depended on the efficiency with which the journalist went about his business. News flowed from both the hemispheres and occasionally from the stratosphere as well. What to reject and avoid had become even more difficult than what to accept and provide. Efficient collection implied a knowledge of the relative significance of events and their background and the establishment of proper contacts.

The journalist must not only be impartial, but seem impartial. News was not concentrated in any person, party or organisation, but originates in and from all; and a journalist who could not conduct himself as a non-partisan would not be able to secure those 'diplomatic immunities' with which party and class leaders vested the honest and efficient journalist and which opened to him the most valuable treasure-houses of news.

WANTED UNION

Proceeding Mr Viswanatha Iyer suggested the formation and the strengthening of Journalist organisations throughout the county on the lines of the British Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists. The code of professional conduct of the latter had been translated in 200 languages in Europe. These organisations had served to improve professional efficiency by the offer of refresher coures, lectures at district centres by prominent journalists, the establishment of special libraries and the provision of study facilities abroad. The value of their achievement in the field of improving emplyements, conditions of service and general amenities was immense. They enforced minimum scales of salaries, offered sickness benefits, provident fund and pension and protected journalists against the lowering of standards by the management's engagement of too many juniors and apprentices on low wages.

In conclusion, the President appealed to the members of the profession to emulate the example of fellow-journalists in Britain by joining their organisations and strengthening them.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. S. S. Vasan, Editor, "Anandavikatan" Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the journalists.

Besides the delegates from Tamil Nadu, the opening session was attended by a large number of journalists, who are here at present in connection with the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. Those present included Sir Francis Low, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Mr J. K. Cowley, Mr G. A. Natesan, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. A. S. Bharathan, Mr. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. M. S. M. Sarma, Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Mr C. R. Srinivasan, Mr A. D. Mani, Mr A. S. Iyengar, Mr. S. V. Swami and Mr. T. S. Chokalingam.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S MEETING

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met at "Kasturi Building" today, Mr. K. Srinivasan presiding, had four hours deliberations. The Committee heard the Provincial Conveners' reports and adjourned at 5 p.m., after appointing a sub-committee to draft resolutions. The Standing Committee will meet again tomorrow morning at 10-30.

The plenary session of the Conference will commence at 2-30 tomorrow afternoon at the Gemini Studios.—A. P.

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Big Soviet Advance

Russians Capture Kirovograd And Ilyintsy

LONDON, Jan. 8: From Reuter's military correspondent:—

The fall of Kirovograd marks the beginning of the end of Nazis in the Dnieper Bend.

The big advance and wide extension of the Russian breakthrough carried them well forward against the flank of the German forces remaining in the Krivoi-Rognikopol sector. It is clear that their withdrawal cannot be longer delayed, if they are to escape encirclement.

It would seem as though the Germans have pulled out most of the garrison at Kirovograd before it was cut off.

REDS CAPTURE KIROVOGRAD

MOSCOW: Kirovograd is captured, it is officially announced.

Saturday's Soviet "communique" said: "During January 8 forces of the First Ukrainian Front continuing their offensive captured Ilyintsy, district centre of the Vinnitsa region and captured more than 60 inhabited localities.

MOSCOW: In commemoration of the victory the units, which took part in the capture of Kirovograd, will henceforth assume the name of the city.

Kirovograd, 70 miles south-east of Cherkassy—about third of the way to Nikolav stands on the old railway from Kremenchug to Odessa.

Ilyintsy is 35 miles south-east of Vinnitsa on road leading to Uman.

General Nikolai Fedorovitch Vatutin's offensive is becoming bigger every day. A huge region is enveloped in battles—from forests and marshes of the northern part of Rovno province right down to the right bank of the Dnieper, south of Kiev says the "Red Star."

In Polesie, the Germans are "powerless to hold the pressure of our troops", the newspaper said. The Russians are now only seven miles south-west of Sarny and 35 miles inside the old Polish frontier.

On the left flank of the first Ukrainian front, the Red Army has captured more towns and villages east of Byela Tserkov. The Germans are being forced to retreat southwards from the Dnieper freeing the Pereyaslav Bulge.

A second Polish (Dombrovski) division under Colonel Sivitski with tank and artillery units has left for the front it was announced here to-day.

Soviet Proposals To Poland

LONDON, Jan 8: The Soviet Government has proposed a compromise settlement of its territorial dispute with Poland, reports the 'Observer' Diplomatic Correspondent, in an article which is being prominently published on Sunday. "Under these proposals, the new Russo-Polish Frontiers would be based with certain modifications on the so-called Curzon line of 1920 which runs roughly due south of the southernmost point of Lithuania."

Russian quarters in London described the report of Russian proposals for a compromise settlement of the territorial dispute with Poland as "all nonsense". In Polish quarters, it was stated there was no knowledge of any such proposals.

Reds Out To Liquidate Whole Front

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.

A German military spokesman quoted today by the German controlled Scandinavian Telegram Bureau said: "The war will be decided on the Eastern Front. From all fronts and storm centres it is confirmed that the present great retreat may be followed by an even greater one. The Russians are now throwing in all their forces not only to make territorial gains in one sector or another, but to crush and liquidate the whole front."

MOSCOW: The Red Army has forced another breakthrough into the pre-war Poland striking 45 miles northwest of Novograd-Volinsk.—Reuter

BOMBAY GOVT. BANS BOOK TO JAWAHAR

"India Unreconciled" Returned To Indira Gandhi

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

I learn that the Bombay Government has declined to forward a copy of "India Unreconciled" to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in jail.

"India Unreconciled" is a 'Hindustan Times' Publication and it was sent to the Bombay Government by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru along with other books, for being forwarded to Pt. Jawaharlal.

The Bombay Government has forwarded all other books but the Secretary, Home Department, Bombay Government has returned "India Unreconciled" to Mrs. Indira Gandhi as it could not be forwarded to Pt. Nehru.

3 PER CENT FUNDING LOAN FLOATED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

As it appears that there is a strong demand on the part of institutional investors and the market generally for a long-term investment, the Government of India have decided to create a special issue of 3 per cent funding loan 1966-68 for Rs. 50 crores, says a press communique.

The securities will be available for sale on Government account by the Reserve Bank of India through the usual procedure for the sale of counterparts and special issues at prices to be ascertained from the bank.—A. P.

400 SUICIDES IN SHANGHAI

CHUNGKING, Jan. 8.

Nearly 400 people have committed suicide in Shanghai following the compulsory "purchase" by the Japanese—amounting virtually to confiscation—of all cotton yarn and piecegoods, according to travellers arriving here.

Fire At Colaba

About four fire-engines have to be summoned to the rescue of Cusrow Baug, Colaba, when the ground floor of a building was threatened with an unexpected blaze. Smoke and flames were seen gushing out through the crevices of the Cannibridge Tailor's Shop, situated on the ground floor. The shop was closed. Mr. Eruch P. Fletter residing in the same building finding the shop completely enveloped in smoke, summoned the fire-engines. His vigilance and prompt precautions saved the situation and minimised the loss of property.

Allies Capture Giusto

Battle For Monte Porchia Rages Furiously

LONDON, January 9.

The Algiers Radio reported today that the Allies have captured the mountain village of Giusto, north of San Vittore on the 5th Army front in Italy.

According to Reuter's Special Correspondent, Fifth Army troops continue to make short advances along a ten-mile front and are now one-third the way through the German defensive belt protecting the Cassino gateway. Fighting on the Fifth Army front has developed into battles for height flanking the road to Cassino, where the Germans are strongly entrenched. Fierce fighting is still going on for Monte Porchia south of Cassino Road.

It is officially announced that a number of Commando Units have been operating in Italy, including fully trained Polish and Belgian troops.

To-day's communique states:

On the night of January 7-8, light bombers attacked an aircraft factory at Reggio Emilia.

The airfield at Mostar in Yugoslavia was attacked by other heavy bombers.—Reuter.

Labour And Millowners Come To Terms On Bonus Issue

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

Agreement has been reached between the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association regarding the payment of bonus to the workers for the year 1943 whereby the workers earning less than Rs. 200 will be given a bonus equal to one-fifth of their earnings in 1943, irrespective of whether they are at present employed or not.

The earnings will not include the amounts received by employees by way of dearness allowance, bonus or other emoluments and will only mean the wages or salaries as the case may be.

The workers who have worked for less than 75 working days and more than 32 working days will be granted a bonus to the extent of 50 per cent and employees who have worked for less than 35 working days will not be paid any bonus.—A. P.

Punjab Security Prisoners

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to review periodically the cases of security prisoners is understood to have recommended the release of certain security prisoners. The committee consists of Sir Abdul Qadir, Chief Justice, Bahawalpur State, Rao Bahadur Lalchand and Mr. J. T. M. Bennet, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.—A. P.

Tributes To Ali Brothers

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, an open air public meeting was held on Sunday night at Chota Kabristan, under the presidentship of Maulana Syed Murtaza Bahadur, M.L.A. (Central) to commemorate the Ali Brothers day. Over 25,000 people were present on the occasion. People of various schools of opinion were there who paid tributes to the late Ali Brothers.

Motor-Lorry Collision

BOMBAY, Sunday

At about 10 p.m. at the junction of Harvey and Hughes Roads near Chowpatty two motor lorries collided, as a result of which eight persons seated in both the lorries were thrown out. Four persons who received serious injuries were removed to the hospital. Police are making inquiries.

Amery Blames Indian Leaders

DEFENDS CRIPPS' OFFER AS MOST GENEROUS THAT ANY NATION EVER MADE

YORK, Jan. 9.

In a speech here to-day, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold Amery, emphasised that Britain's offer to India through Sir Stafford Cripps was most generous that any nation had ever made.

It was made, he said, not because we were afraid, not because we were concerned to liquidate the proud heritage of our past achievement, but because", said Mr. Amery "we believe in freedom as an inspiring and vivifying principle by which the British Commonwealth lives and moves and was its being, and it is the natural and rightful goal of Government in every part of the empire."

Mr. Amery said the rejection of the offer conveyed to India by Sir Stafford Cripps was due to various causes. "But one of the chief reasons influencing Mr Gandhi and leaders of the Congress Party would seem to have been the belief that we made our offer from a consciousness of our weakness and impending defeat, and were anxious to induce Indians to share in the responsibility of the consequences. I have been told that in many quarters in India, it is still held that we only made our offer in time of our reverses and would no longer stand by it when victory was once assured, but would begin to whittle it away or withdraw from it. There could be no more complete misunderstanding of our whole outlook and purpose.

We shall still be at war, and there can be no finality no real peace for the world until the wild beast of Asia as well as the wild beast of Europe have been disposed of.

Three and a half years ago, anticipating by more than a year the Atlantic Charter, Lord Linlithgow made it clear that India would at the end of the war be free to frame her own constitution and under that constitution to take her part as an equal member of the family of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and consequently also of the wider family of nations of the world.

Nearly two years ago, Sir Stafford Cripps went out to remove every possible criticism or misgiving as to the fullness of that pledge. He made it clear that every power enjoyed by any British Dominion for, that matter by this country, including the power to reject the privilege of partnership of the British Commonwealth, would be in India's hand, once she had agreed upon her own constitution. But that agreement was and is today essential. Without an agreed constitution the various elements in India, differing as much from each other as Nations of Europe, would inevitably refuse to accept the Government of any mere numerical majority and India would speedily be reduced to anarchy. Neither in the interests of the people of India, nor of the Commonwealth, nor indeed those of the peace of the world, could we agree to India falling back into chaos and confusion from which we rescued her two hundred years ago. Our purpose is that India should be free from all external control, but also free from fear and want which would inevitably result from internal discord and anarchy. The opportunity for preparing such final solution has indeed been open throughout these last three years, and my one regret is that there has been so little practical evidence of any desire to make use of that opportunity, but only constant demand by each rival element that we should concede to it the whole of its claim in disregard of the claims and rights of every other. In spite of that, I remain confident that when time comes Indian statesmanship will effectively address itself to the problem before it and come to compromises and understandings necessary to an agreed constitution.

I am a firm believer in India's destiny. I know the dangers of division and dissension, of confusion and weakness that still confront her. But I look beyond them to the splendid part that India, on the foundations which we have laid and by the genius of her people, is fitted to play as one of the leading great powers, not only in Asia but in the world. And by leader, I mean not only leader in strength that can contribute to its own security, to that of Commonwealth and of the world. I mean also leader in social progress, in industry and research, in all arts and all sciences. In every step forward in her advance to that position, she will have the goodwill and active support of all her fellow members of the British Commonwealth, and not the least of the people of this country, who, while rightly proud of what they may have done for India in the past, will be even more proud to see what India can do for herself in future years."—Reuter.

Axis Surface-Raider Sunk

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8.

The Brazilian Government news service Agencia National announced that units of the Brazilian and United States fleets recently sank a German surface raider in the South Atlantic.

The sunken vessel was a blockade runner laden with war materials from Japan intended for Germany. The ship is said to have been of the same type as the blockade runner which was sunk in the Bay of Biscay by aircraft of the coastal command on December 27.

A number of prisoners were taken from the sunken Axis surface-raider. They have been interned.—Reuter.

Californian Governor As Candidate For U. S. Presidentship

SACRAMENTO (California)

January 8.

The Governor of California, Mr. Earl Warren, has acceded to the request of Californian Republican organisation leaders to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidential election.

Mr. Warren, who is a lawyer, served in the last war. He is 53.—Reuter.

Willkie's Warning

NEW YORK, Jan. 8: Mr. Wendell Willkie warned the American people in a broadcast to-night (Saturday) that 1944 will be "our tough year." He said: "Unless our leaders exercise more forthright and courageous leadership in world affairs than hitherto, we might see ourselves mocked by the bright slogans for which we have fought." Mr. Willkie was addressing a victory rally at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Reuter.

RANJI TROPHY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Bengal beat Holkar by 10 wickets, making 21 for no loss in the 2nd innings. Holkar's second innings concluded for 266 half an hour after lunch.—A. P.

Make Hindustani India's National Language

The following is the concluding portion of the address delivered by Mr. S. A. Brelvi at the Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, on Saturday, of which the earlier portion appeared in our issue of Sunday:—

May I, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity to make an earnest appeal to all those, who sincerely desire that a national language should be evolved as early as possible which would be acceptable to all communities, to be clear in their intention and consistent in their action? Hindustani and neither modern Urdu nor modern Hindi can only be our national language. It should be studied in both Nagri and Persian scripts by all those who wish to read, write or speak in it. All propaganda should make these two points clear and our own action should be in accordance with our propaganda.

May I also in this connection appeal to you to change your Sabha's name from Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha to Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha? I know that this Sabha has always carried on propaganda in favour of the common language that is spoken and understood by Hindu and Muslim masses of the North, without having any bias either towards heavy Sanskritization or Persianization, that it encourages both Nagri and Persian scripts and makes Persian script compulsory for all Hindustani teachers and that, finally, it has used in its literature both the names, Hindustani and Hindi as describing a common language. Nevertheless, in order to avoid the confusion which the use of the word Hindi may cause, I would press my appeal, especially as I am sure the change will have a great and favourable psychological effect on the Muslim mind

I am sure Gandhiji had the considerations which I have urged above and similar others in mind when in 1942 he established a Hindustani Prachar Sabha and suggested that everyone should learn Hindustani not in either Nagri or Persian script but in both. Gandhiji's suggestion, if followed, by every lover of Hindustani, will not only lead to the rapid evolution and perfection of this language, but will also go a long way in removing the existing bitter feeling between the advocates of Urdu and Hindi as well as in bridging the gulf between the two. A knowledge of both the scripts will enable the student to read and study both Urdu and Hindi and thus strike the happy mean between the two, which is essential for the emergence of Hindustani as the national language of India. In fact a very satisfactory method of learning Hindustani is to study both Urdu and Hindi. What is, however, absolutely essential is that constant propaganda should be carried on that Hindustani alone is the national language. If this is done and both Urdu and Hindi are developed on independent lines, a national language acceptable to and rooted in the life and culture of both Hindus and Muslims will, in course of time, be evolved. The protagonists of both Urdu and Hindi will soon realize that if the claim of their language to be a national language is to be accepted they must purge it of features and tendencies which now militate against such acceptance.

DON'T HESITATE TO BORROW WORDS

There is no question of boycotting words of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, English or any other language. If our national language is to be suited to our requirements, we must not hesitate to borrow words from any language, the only condition being that the words should, as far as possible, be simple or should be incorporated in the language with common consent. Words of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit or any other language, which were part and parcel of Urdu and Hindi when they were nearest to each other should not be discarded. For scientific and technical terms there is no reason why universally accepted words of even foreign origin should not be used instead of unfamiliar and jaw-breaking words being coined from Arabic or Sanskrit. The one paramount aim that must always be kept in view is to make the language simple and readily acceptable to ordinary Hindus and Muslims. If this and other points I have urged are borne in mind not only by those who are building up the Hindustani language but also by writers and speakers of Urdu and Hindi, the tendency to import into these two languages more and more Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit words will grow less and less and they will once again converge towards each other ultimately to be coalesced into Hindustani. Thus the evolution of a national language that began under the Muslim rule will find its happy consummation under a rule that will be neither Hindu nor Muslim but the joint endeavour of both for extending the bounds of freedom, progress and happiness in this country. I trust the graduates who will receive their diplomas today, to whom I offer my sincerest felicitations, will be among the pioneers of this joint endeavour.

AN INSTRUMENT OF UNITY

Our country has, throughout the centuries, passed through many vicissitudes. We may have to pass through many more. They may be most painful and distressing to us, especially in regard to the relations between Hindus and Muslims. Or let us hope they will not be so, but, whatever happens, one thing is certain. Hindus and Muslims belong to this country and will have to live together in this country for centuries to come. There are more things that unite them than are thought of in the philosophy of many of us and, whatever calamities may befall us, these things will continue to affect our lives, our thoughts and our dreams. Let us cling to these things. Not the least important of them is Hindustani. Let us make it a joint and beautiful instrument for making us keep and work together for the good of all who inhabit this land.

(The report of the earlier part appeared in our Sunday issue).

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Wanted Federation Of Journalists

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The need for the formation of a Federation of All-India Journalists to safeguard the interests of the working journalists and the press as a whole is urged in a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Association.

The Committee suggested the formation of a South Indian Journalists' Association which would serve as a stepping stone to the formation of a Federation of All-India Journalists and requested the Tamil Nadu Journalists' Federation to accord its support to this idea.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 9.

The weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 8-1-1944:—

Allahabad 73 47 0, BOMBAY 87 67 0 Calcutta 77 55 0, Cawnpore 74 43 0, Cuttack 81 55 0, Darjeeling 56 34 0, Delhi 72 43 0, Dehra Dun 70 41 0, Jacobabad 62 47 0, Karachi 74 60 0, Lahore 71 41 0, Lucknow 76 43 0, Madras 83 67 0, Nagpur 79 54 0, Patna 74 47 0, Peshawar 62 43 0, Shillong 63 35 0, Simla 51 38 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is liberty alone which fits men for liberty.

—Gladstone.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BALKAN CAULDRON

It is to be expected, of course, that with the rapid south-westward drive of the Red armies towards the frontiers of Hungary and Rumania, the Balkan cauldron, which has been seething with alarms and discontents ever since the successful Russian counter-offensives on the central and southern fronts started last year, should begin to show increasing signs of reaching the boiling point in the near future. Both the countries went under the heels of the Nazis, Rumania willingly and even with unholy eagerness, and Bulgaria with some display of hesitation but not of any genuine resistance. The treachery of Rumania was rewarded by the Nazis by their ready acquiescence in the annexation of the Bessarabian and Moldavian provinces of Russia by Rumania. But, Rumania has paid dearly for her treachery by being compelled to send the flower of her manhood, in the shape of numerous divisions of troops, to serve as cannon fodder for her Nazi masters on the Russian front. Popular discontent against both the Nazis and their Rumanian tools who have brought untold sufferings to the nation must, therefore, be deep and widespread in the country. But, apparently, the Nazis have kept their stranglehold on Rumania too tight for any successful popular revolt to materialise as yet. The Ploesti oilfields which furnish the Nazis with three million tons of motive power every year—the very lifeblood, so to say, of the Nazi armies and navy—are too precious to be surrendered. The Nazis have taken good care, therefore, to station a very large number of their own troops in Rumania.

As to Bulgaria, though she is officially at war with Great Britain and France, is still on "friendly" terms with Soviet Russia. So, the Germans have taken good care not to antagonise her too much by making any demands on her for the supply of troops to fight alongside the Germans on any of the latter's fronts. The Bulgarian army is, therefore, practically intact and any power, be it Germany or any other, contemplating a frontal attack on Bulgaria will have to take into account the defensive as well as offensive potentialities of this army. The Bulgarian army is no doubt a thorn in the side of Germany but it serves as a useful buffer as well against the enemies, existing as well as potential, of Germany, who might contemplate an attack on her through the Bulgarian back-door. There is no doubt, however, that should the Soviet armies succeed in crossing the Rumanian border, the popular elements in both Rumania and Bulgaria which are now seething with discontent against the Nazi oppressors and their tools will rapidly gather force and make serious attempts to throw off the Nazi yoke. In Bulgaria, especially, the majority of the population is known to be Russophile and they would certainly welcome the discomfiture of Germany at the hands of Russia. Anti-German revolts there could easily assume serious proportions which the Germans might not be able to cope with. If the Allies decide to open a new front against Germany through Bulgaria, simultaneously with the Russian entry into Rumania, there is every chance of Bulgaria throwing in her lot with the Allies, if not immediately, at least after some show of resistance. Everything, therefore, depends on the unqualified success of the present Russian drive towards Rumania.

Gandhi Era In World Politics

That India is in the midst of a Gandhi era in her politics is acknowledged with pride by every Indian. That a Gandhi era may soon appear in world politics is the hope and prayer of millions in India and abroad. That the hope is no mirage is the gist of one of the latest books on this fascinating subject. It is entitled "Gandhi Era in World Politics" and is written by Y. G. Krishnamurti (Published by the Popular Book Depot, Bombay; pages 72, price Rs. 3-12). Mr. Krishnamurti is already well-known as the author of several popular books like "Independent India and a New World Order", "Jawaharlal Nehru, the Man and His Ideas" and "Constituent Assembly." In his present book the author attempts to show how Gandhiji's philosophy of Truth and Non-violence, preached and practised for years past, with its elaborate technique evolved during the last two decades can help world civilisation, as it has helped Indian civilisation, to reach a higher level. In a foreword to the book Sir S. Radhakrishnan says: "In the progress of societies three stages are marked. The first where the law of the jungle prevails, where we have violence and selfishness, the second where we have the rule of law and impartial justice with courts, police and prisons, and the third where we have non-violence and unselfishness, where love and law are one." Mr. Krishnamurti's book attempts to show how in the absence of a live Gandhian ideology subordinating all politics to ethics, men are apt to be dragged down to the first stage, as indeed many are to-day, but how that ideology can inspire millions in India and the world and lift them towards the third stage. The author's attempt to compress much thought in a few words has given his style a terseness which, if it does not make for lucidity, provokes thought. If it provokes sustained thought on the basic principles of Gandhism the book will not have been written in vain. It is, indeed, a book worth reading and re-reading. One wishes the price was more modest even in these days of soaring prices. But the two oil-coloured portraits by Miss Trinidade, reproduced here for the first time, are certainly worth much.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Italian Front

The fall of San Vittore is good news coming after a long while from the Fifth Army's front. If the next hurdle, viz., Cassino, which lies six miles ahead, should be negotiated equally successfully, one gateway at least to Rome may be said to have been thrown open at last. But, since the enemy is known to have entrenched himself at the mouth of the Cassino pass in massed strength, it is difficult to tell how long it may take to dislodge him from there. Some troops of the Fifth Army, however, are reported to have succeeded in pushing almost to Cervaro, two miles behind the main enemy defences at the Cassino gateway, and this feat should facilitate the storming of the stronghold before many days pass. The Eighth Army in the northern sector has not been able to make much headway during the past few days owing to the wretched weather conditions. Occasional sorties and ding-dong fighting appear to be the order of the day. Indian troops, as usual, winning fresh laurels everywhere.

Undesirable Ban

The statement made by "American Aviation" that Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt decided at Quebec and Cairo "to oust all trace of the aviation industry from the Axis countries after the war" obviously requires to be swallowed with a large pinch of salt, though Reuter's Washington correspondent volunteers the information that the journal is an authoritative air magazine. The ban, we are further told by the journal, would apply to national air lines as well as civilian flying and that the necessary air service in these countries will be established by the Allies. Germany under Hitler used its civil aviation industry during peace-time to prepare for war, but it is difficult to believe that, far-sighted as well as realistic statesmen as they are, Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt, however much they may hate the Nazis and Fascists and wish to stamp out Nazism and Fascism from Axis countries, imagine that the people of these countries could be deprived for any length of time of the enjoyment of the amenities of civilian aviation in their own right. A ban on all civilian aviation would be tantamount to the punishment of the peoples of the Axis countries as a whole for the sins of their rulers. Though politicians here and there, in Britain as well as the United States, have advocated the punishment of the Germans as a nation for plunging the world into the present war, no official spokesman, either British or American, has so far endorsed such an extreme view. On the other hand, the head of the Soviet Republic has been careful enough to discriminate between the Hitlerite criminals and the German peoples. The reported decision of Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt, even if it be a fact, will have to be endorsed by the representatives of the United Nations at the peace table and we doubt if such a drastic step as a total ban will commend itself to the majority of the representatives. However desirable such a ban may appear from the point of view of rival aviation interests in Allied countries, the chances of its enforcement in post-war Germany and Italy, especially if there should be set up in these countries truly democratic Governments, would be practically nil.

Donald Tyerman To Visit India

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Donald Tyerman, Deputy Editor of the London "Economist" and Expert Commentator on Indian affairs for the "Sunday Observer" is visiting India shortly. Mr. Tyerman, who is the third editorial member from the "Economist" to visit India Sir Walter Layton being the previous, proposes to make an objective study of the Indian situation with a view to arriving at decisions regarding post-war economic and political set-up.

Although the visit is unofficial and only in his capacity as a journalist, Mr. Tyerman's report is likely to influence Whitehall's post-war India policy considerably.

Mr. Tyerman has an open mind regarding Pakistan question, but believes that disruptionist tendency is an ill wind which blows nobody good.

It is understood Mr Tyerman's visit has the blessings of the authorities of Whitehall and Delhi.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A conference of all Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth will be held in London at an early date, according to the political correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

Control Of Bonus, Commission And Stocks

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. DRAFT RULES

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India, regarding the latter's Draft Rules relating to the control of Bonus, Commission, Stocks, etc.:—

BONUS TO NON-WAGE-EARNERS

Rule 5—Bonus to employees other than manual wage earners:—

Under this rule an all-in limit has been prescribed for payments of both bonus and commission. In the first place, my Committee suggest that the two items of payment should be separated and independent limits prescribed for each.

So far as payment of bonus is concerned, it is provided by the draft rule that in the case of business which had a standard period twice the amount paid in the standard period should be allowed for payment as bonus—the said limit also includes payments by way of commission—in the chargeable accounting period; or 1 per cent of the profits computed for E.P.T. purposes, whichever is greater; and in the case of business which had no standard period, 1 per cent of the profits computed for E.P.T. Payments as above are, in the opinion of my Committee, extremely inadequate and do not meet the requirements of the situation. In many cases the period of years prescribed under the Act as standard years were not the years when business and industries generally were prosperous, and as the working results of such undertakings would not have justified adequate and reasonable payments by way of bonus in those years, it would involve a great hardship if Government were to limit the payment in the chargeable accounting period to twice the amount paid in the standard period. The basis of 1 per cent of profits computed for E.P.T. is also very unsatisfactory. My Committee, therefore, suggest that an over-all proposal for a bonus of 4 months' salary should be allowed, and the rule should be amended by the inclusion of a further alternative to that effect.

Rule 5—Commission. My Committee are opposed to any limitation on payment of commission; the rate and basis of such payments are governed by the terms and conditions of employment or services rendered. In any case, as they have observed in the previous paragraph, independent limits should be fixed for amounts paid as commission, and the limit for bonus and commission should not be lumped together and both these items should be treated separately. All payments arising out of any contracts entered into before 18th May, 1943 viz: the date of the Ordinance, should be excluded from the scope of the limitations and should, "ipso facto", be allowed. Moreover, the limit of 1 per cent—in conjunction with bonus—suggested by Government is extremely low. My Committee suggest that payments upto 5 per cent of the profits computed for E.P.T. should be allowed as commission.

Apart from the proposals made above, it has to be remembered that commission is usually payable to highly paid staff like Managing Directors, Managers, etc. who get a salary plus commission. Where the amount of commission is a fairly high figure, as for instance Rs. 3 lakhs, Government may by virtue of the operation of Rule 5 recover more than 100 per cent of this amount in the shape of income-tax, super-tax and surcharge from the recipient on the one hand and excess profits tax from the employer on the other—admittedly hardly an equitable result in rules framed for the purpose of preventing the escape of excess profits tax legitimately due to the Government. This can best be explained by taking a concrete example:—

ILLUSTRATION

Excess of permissible commission paid to a Managing Director in terms of Rule 5	Rs. 3,00,000
Income-tax and super-tax including surcharge on Rs. 3 lakhs recovered from the employee either at source or otherwise	Rs. 1,84,153
Nett E.P.T. disallowable in terms of Rule 5 at 40.97 per cent (i.e. 66-2/3 per cent less income-tax and surcharge at company's standard rates on Rs. 3 lakhs).	Rs. 1,22,910
Total tax recovered by Government	Rs. 3,07,063

Such instances will not be rare nowadays.

Moreover, the employer will have to pay as a compulsory deposit 20 per cent of the amount of E.P.T. and the aggregate burden will work out much higher.

Proposal. Government shall in no event by the operation of Rule 5 recover from both the company and the employee or employees 80 per cent of the item of commission or the income-tax, super-tax and surcharge payable by the recipients, whichever be the greater.

To continue with the above illustration, Government will have to refund in the case in point the difference between Rs. 3,07,063 and Rs. 2,40,000 (80 per cent of 3 lakhs) i.e. Rs. 67,063. This refund should be made to the company. The E.P.T. liability is proposed at 80 per cent, because that is the normal tax recovered by Government for both E.P.T. and income-tax, surcharge and corporation tax from a company. In the case of individuals this percentage may be varied having regard to the scales of tax payable by such individuals.

This proposal will seek to redress the excess tax recovery which results in favour of Government in cases such as the one illustrated above. It leaves untouched the Employee's liability to income-tax, super-tax and surcharge.

Furthermore, a special provision should be added to Rule 5, on the lines of the provision in the third proviso to Rule 6 that where the officer concerned is satisfied that owing to special circumstances payments by way of commission or bonus over and above the scales prescribed are necessarily made for the requirements of the business concerned, the same should be allowed for tax purposes.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS

Certain special payments:—My Committee would also in this connection bring to the notice of Government certain payments of a special character which have to be made by industrial and other undertakings in these days to their employees in view of the special risks or hazards to which their employees are exposed owing to the existence of war circumstances. For instance, shipping and certain other undertakings have to pay, in addition to the basic salary, war risk money, differential payments, allowance to shipwrecked seamen, short-hand-money etc., under the present conditions of hostilities. My Committee have, no doubt, that it will be recognised and agreed that such payments, in addition to the basic salary, cannot be treated as "dearness allowance" and cannot form part of the term 'bonus' even as defined by Government. These are special payments made, in addition to the basic salary under conditions created by the war and my Committee have, therefore, to request Government to make it clear that such payments will be allowed to be treated as part of the salary paid to the employees as they have been done hitherto. Such payments are usual in industries such as steel and shipping which are very largely concentrated on work of very great importance to the war effort, and are made with the sole purpose of compensating labour for the extra risk of service in times of emergency and crises.

TRADING STOCKS

Rule 6—Trading stocks and stocks of raw materials:—

The limits proposed by Government in this rule in regard to the extent of stocks of raw materials and trading stocks which could be kept by an assessee for purposes of computing capital are, in the opinion of my Committee, highly inadequate.

The assumption underlying the proposed rule that there is a constant and uniform relation between stocks and turn-over from year to year is wrong, and it is particularly so during the present abnormal conditions. There is considerable disorganisation in the transport services available in the country, and in view of the known difficulties for getting regular supplies in time, it would be but part of prudence for industrialists and businessmen to keep larger stocks to enable them to pursue their operations without any interruption. Moreover, many of the materials required are under control, and the sanction of some governmental authority has to be obtained in such cases for securing movement of supplies. It is known, for instance, that the system of Controlled Stock yards which has recently been put into force for steel material has resulted in the building up of large stocks with the controlled stock yard which are directly under the control of Government acting through the Steel Control organisation and all sales and purchases of such stock yards can only be made subject to the directions of Government. Similarly ship yards and factories on war work etc., have to carry much larger stocks of materials than in normal times. In the case of imported raw or manufacturing materials, in view of the known difficulties connected with shipping and also getting timely replenishments from supplying countries, the need for building reserve stocks cannot be overlooked. Having regard to all these considerations, it is necessary to concede that the relationship between stocks and turn-over in the standard year cannot meet the requirements of the situation in the chargeable accounting period.

My Committee, therefore, submit that the proposals of Government in regard to stocks should be altered. They suggest that for purposes of any limitation, stocks of raw materials and trading stocks should be taken together and the proportion should be worked out on a composite basis. A weightage to the extent of 25 per cent in excess of the standard period percentage should be allowed for the chargeable accounting period to meet the conditions created by irregular supplies, lack of shipping, transport difficulties etc. Moreover, for purposes of this rule, stocks frozen under orders of Government should be computed in capital and should also, at the same time, be excluded in calculating the proportion.

In conclusion, my Committee urge that the rules in question should, in any case, apply only to chargeable accounting periods commencing after 1st April 1943. It is hoped that Government will be pleased to give due consideration to the above views and suggestions of my Committee and to make necessary modifications and changes in the rules under reference.

INDIA'S CASE MUST NOT GO BY DEFAULT

Mehr Chand Khanna's Plea For Counter-Propaganda For India In America

LAHORE, January 9.

The need to counteract anti-Indian propaganda in the United States so that India's case at the Peace Conference after the war may not go by default was stressed by Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a students' meeting at the Sanatan Dharm College.

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna regretted the anti-Indian propaganda carried on in America by men like Mr. Raman and Mr. H S L Polak, who had had opportunities to live with Mahatma Gandhi were now misrepresenting India and depicting Mahatma Gandhi as a defeatist, Fifth Columnist and pro-Japanese—accusations which, the speaker said, were entirely baseless.

Analysing American public opinion about India, Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna said that there were three sections of opinion. The first section represented by President Roosevelt and others at the White House stood for an Anglo-Saxon Alliance and held that the Indian problem was an Anglo-Indian problem, and they had nothing to do with it. The second section was of men, who expected India and her people to wait till after the war and regarded the Indian problem as a post-war problem.

The third section was represented by Gunther, Fischer and such other men and women, but they were not so influential though they were friends of India.

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna reminded his audience that freedom could not come as a gift from White Hall but shall have to be wrested from unwilling hands by the sacrifices of a "united people."—A. P.

CUTTACK, Jan. 8: H. E. the Governor and Lady Lewis have opened with a donation of Rs. 1,000 the subscription list for "Wavell Homes" for destitute children in the Province.

ORGANISE ON TRADE UNION LINES

Mr. Brelvi's Plea At Address By Andhra Journalists

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The need for the working journalists of India to organise themselves on a Trade Union basis to improve their own lot was stressed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President-elect of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, replying to an address of welcome presented to him this evening on behalf of the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Association at the Chennapuri Andhra Mahasabha.

Mr. K. Ponniah, Editor of the "Sind Observer," Karachi, presided.

Mr. Brelvi replying to the address paid a tribtue to South Indian Journalists generally for their efficiency and contribution to journalism of India as a whole. He said that if ever the history of journalism of India was to be written, South Indian journalists would find a prominent place in that.

Referring to the difficulties of working journalists Mr. Brelvi said that they had now a large number of newspapers in India, well-established and financially sound. In his opinion there was not a single paper which was not making money in these days. He, therefore, found no reason why newspaper managements should not improve the standard of living of journalists, who were really responsible for bringing out a newspaper. Working journalists must come into their own. They must learn from their own experience and the experience of European journalists. The latter got better conditions of service and higher salaries because they were organised on a Trade Union basis. Unless the working journalists in this country also organised on similar lines it was not possible for them to get their due share in the business. There should be Provincial Journalists' Associations based on Trade Union lines federated to a Central All-India body. Unless the standard of living of working journalists was improved it was difficult for them to maintain a good standard of journalism. He hoped that journalists should take up the matter and work up an organisation on the line he had indicated to better their lot.

Mr. Brelvi proceeding referred to the struggle carried on to establish a Free Press in India and said the Editors' Conference had been started to carry on that struggle on a plane from which they could do so more effectively with the spokesmen of the Government. This was the first time in the history of the British Government that an opportunity had been afforded to the editors to work in conjunction with the representatives of the Government to control the Press "in a manner most convenient and least undesirable to the press."

Mr. Brelvi stated that the Editors' Conference had come to stay and he appealed to journalists all over the country to strengthen their hands for carrying on the struggle to establish a Free Press in India. He added that they were more keen than any other class of people in the country that the deadlock should be ended and a democratic form of Government established in the country; because a Free Press depended for its existence upon a Government based on democracy.

A large gathering of journalists attended the function which was preceded by a tea party.—A.P.

Indian Journalist Declines Army Service

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Sensation has been caused by an incident arising out of the refusal by Mr. Suresh Vaidya, former Secretary of the "Swaraj House" and a member of the editorial staff of the American "Life" and "Time", of army service.

Mr. Vaidya who returned the call-up papers and is the first Indian to do so is stated to have reasoned: "As a son of India, I feel that only a Free India Government could have the moral right to conscript me."

GITA SAVES LIFE OF HAVILDAR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

How a Havildar narrowly escaped death when a bullet struck him in the breast lodging in his Gita (The Hindu Holy Book) is described in a despatch from an Indian Army Observer on the Arakan Front.

The Havildar, Rama Nandan Singh, of Ghazipur, U. P. was second-in-command of the leading platoon and took over when the Jemadar was wounded. He led his men uphill, completely ignoring heavy fire from machine-gun nests and mortars. Earlier in the engagement, he was wounded in the knee. When he got within grenade-throwing distance of a Japanese section post he was again wounded, this time severely, by shrapnel in the face. He went on shouting words of encouragement to his men. When about to lift himself to the parapet to bayonet the defenders one of them pushed him bodily away. As he rolled downhill a Sniper shot him through the hand.

When his company Commander saw Havildar Rama Nandan Singh lying severely wounded and still exposed to enemy fire he rushed out to the rescue. The officer was wounded in the thigh but managed to pull the Havildar to cover. The officer was later wounded in the stomach.

It was afterwards discovered that but for the Gita (Hindu Holy Book) in a breast pocket, the Havildar might have been killed. A bullet was lodged in the book, having penetrated through to the last few pages.—A. P.

WASHINGTON: American submarines have now sunk, probably sunk and damaged 546 Japanese vessels.

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES

Many Old Records Broken

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following are the results of the Ninth Bombay Provincial Olympic Games held at the Brabourne Stadium:—

MEN'S EVENTS

400 Metres Hurdle: A/C S. L. Thomson 1; A. F. D'Souza 2; C. Baldrey 3. (Time: 1 min. 0-8 secs.)

Pole Vault: B. S. Gohel 1; J. J. Jameson 2; A. B. Malwade 3. Time (11 ft. 3-1-2 inches). New Bombay record.

1,000 M. Cycle Sprint: S. Corder 1; J. F. Amin 2; E. J. Mistry 3. Time: 1 min. 52-1 sec.). In 2nd and 3rd beats the first two broke previous All-India Record by their new 1 min 35.4 secs, 1.43 mins respectively.

100 Metres Run: L. Dias 1, J. Vickers 2; V. Lazarus 3. (Time: 11-0 secs).

Putting the shot—F. G. Irani 1; S. Thompson 2; J. Vickers 3. (Distance 35' 6-1/8").

3,000 M. Cycle Run: B. Malcolm 1; S. Corder 2; J. F. Amin 3. Time: 5.26-4/5 mins).

Running Hop Step and Jump: J. D'Souza 1; L. M. Fernandez 2; S. Thomson 3. Distance 42' 11-1/4").

400 M. Run: R. N. Utchil 1; A/C S. L. Thomson 2; B. Ganpat 3. (Time: 50.6 secs).

5,000 M. Run: L. Pereira 1; S. D'Lima 2; SGT F. T. Holt 3. (Time: 16 mins. 39 secs. New Bombay record).

Javeline Throw—Baldev Singh 1, A. J. Crowe 2; Sgt F. T. Holt 3. (Dist. 162 ft. 9 inches New Bombay record).

200 M. Run: L. Dias 1; J. Vickers 2; J. D. Bates 3. (Time: 22.4 secs.)

Running High Jump: H. J. Aaron 1; J. J. Jameson 2; U. S. Rao 3. (Height 5 ft. 10-3/8". New Bombay record).

800 m. Run: F. Doulton 1; R. N. Utchil 2; G. S. Salvi 3. (Time 2 mins. 3-4/5 secs).

110 m. Hurdles: J. Vickers 1; J. J. Jameson 2; M. Saldhana 3. (Time 15.6 secs., New Bombay record).

Running Broad Jump: Baldev Singh 1; J. D'Souza 2; H. Thomas 3. (Dist. 22 ft. 1-1/4." New Bombay record).

400 m. Relay Race (4 x 100): Olympic Athletics Union 1; Bombay City Police 2; Firestone Sports Club 3. (Time 46 secs).

1,000 m. Relay Race (4 x 100): Olympic Athletics Union 1; Bombay City Police 2; Firestone Sports Club 3. (Time 3 mins. 35 secs.)

1,600 M. Relay Race (4 x 400) Olympic Athletics Union 1; Bombay City Police 2; Firestone Sports Club 3. (Time 3 mins. 35 secs.)

10,000 M. Cycle Run: S. Corder 1; A. R. Havewalla 2; G. Wilson 3. (Time 19 mins. 12-1/5 secs.)

1,500 m. Run: F. Doulton 1; C. A. Conn 2; No. 186, 3. (Time 4 mins. 31.1 secs.)

Throwing the Discus: F. G. Irani 1. Baldev Singh 2; T. Dias 3. (Dist. 96 ft. 8-3/4".)

3,000 M. Run: Pte J. Culon 1; L. Pereira 2; C. Figeredo 3. (Time 9 mins. 28.4 secs. New Bombay record).

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Run: Miss R. Salway 1, Miss D. Badal 2; Miss P. Mendonca 3. (Time 13.5 secs.)

50 Metres Run: Miss J. Baldrey 1; Miss P. Mendonca 2; Miss R. Salway 3. (Time 75 secs.) In second heat

(Continued in col. 5)

(Continued from col. 6)

Miss J. Baldrey created a new Bombay record of 6-4/5 secs.

Running Broad Jump: Miss J. Baldrey 1; Miss E. D'Silva 2. Miss D. Gazdar Banoo 3. (Dist. 15 ft. 3/4").

1,500 m Cycle Run: Miss D. N. Durkhanwalla 1; No. 185 2; Miss F. Modi 3. (Time 3 mins 9-1/5 secs.)

80 m Hurdles: Miss P. Mendonca 1; Miss D. Gazdar Mani 2 (Time 18.1 secs.)

Weight Liftings (Feather Weight Class): Narain Krishna Apte 505 lb. 1; Rustom C. Dhala 495 lb. 2; M. G. Vaidya Lingam 465 lb. 3.

Weight Lifting (Light Weight Class): V. D. Telang 510 lb. 1; C. P. Saraf (Body weight 134 lb.) 505 lb 2; A. N. P. Haran (Body weight 148 lb.) 505 lb. 3.

Kabbaddi Championship: Shree Ram Hututu Club beat Shree Krishna Hututu Club by 11 points.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

HYDERABAD, Jan. 6

Hyderabad city last evening witnessed a unique funeral, the funeral of a dog, intended to symbolise the determination of the youth of Hyderabad to "give a dog's burial" to Japanese power.

The body of the dog was solemnly taken out in procession and alms were distributed among the poor. Cloth merchants in one of the busiest business centres of the city contributed as. 8 each to the fund raised for the purpose.

* * *

Two hundred and thirty teachers of Ahmedabad have been dismissed by the Government for "fasting for the enforcement of their demand for dearness allowance."

This, we presume, has been done to enable them to fast indefinitely!

* * *

London and Washington have promptly denied the reports of an Allied landing in Yugoslavia.

The Axis will be grateful for the contradiction—and the fact that there has' really been no landing yet!

* * *

The London correspondent of our local Anglo-Indian contemporary, has written a long article on "Difficulties Of A Second Front."

It is good the Russians cannot read English!

* * *

General Smuts thinks 1944 will be "the year of destiny."

And a bad destiny it will be for Indians in his domain if the Pegging Act is to be followed by an Expulsion Act!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Bar-wheat means (as a local columnist suggests) anything bar wheat.

(2) The barley-wheat mixture is the most popular grain in Bombay to-day and housewives with beaming faces are queueing up before grain shops to get this modern 'mannah' from heaven.

(3) The best solution of the food problem is to export wheat and rice and to import barley.

(4) Russians have not any victories and the Germans are only relaxing their elastic defences—or so Goebbels says!

(5) The Germans believe him implicitly and will continue to believe him—till the "elastic defence" is withdrawn to Berlin itself.

Toll Of Destitutes In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Twelve sick destitutes died yesterday in various hospitals in Calcutta and Suburbs. New admissions numbered 23, and 14 such cases were discharged from hospitals during the day.—A. P.

NAIROBI:—It is officially announced that the latest addition to the East Africa Command is a battalion of Rhodesian African Rifles.—Reuter.

FOREMAN INSTRUCTORS REQUIRED for the School of Military Engineering

Applications are invited for the following temporary posts of Foreman Instructors on the establishment of the School.

BRICKLAYER & MASON. Expert in bricklaying, stone masonry, plastering, pointing, reinforced brickwork, flooring, drains. Able to read plans and set out work. **CONCRETER.** Expert in grading materials, mixing by hand or machine, concrete laying. Reinforced concrete and concrete blockmaking and laying. Experienced in formwork. Knowledge of colloidal concrete an advantage. **SMITHY.** Full knowledge of blacksmith's trade, power hammers, punching and shearing machines. **FOUNDRY.** Full knowledge of foundry practice and pattern making. **WELDER.** Full knowledge of oxy-acetylene and electric welding practice. **MACHINE SHOP.** Full knowledge of metal turning, screw cutting, milling, planing, shaping, slotting and grinding. **ENGINE DRIVER.** Fully competent to operate and maintain internal combustion engines and steam engines together with boilers and all associated plant. Certificate essential. **TINSMITH.** Expert in all branches of tinsmith's trade.

Foreman Instructors give instructions to British Officers and British Non-commissioned Officers; it is therefore essential that applicants speak good English.

Applicants must submit attested copies of certificates and recommendations; full particulars of present pay and employment, if any, plus full particulars of past employment and pay. These particulars must be submitted not later than 20th January, 1944 to the following address:

Pay *depends upon the particular post applied for and the age and experience of the applicant. Minimum pay is Rs. 100/- p.m. maximum pay Rs. 250/- p.m.*

Commandant, School of Military Engineering (India), Roorkee, U.P.

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DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

MOTILAL—CHANDRAMOHAN
CHARLIE—NARGIS
SECOND WEEK at

ROXY

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Booking: 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6 p. m.

AS SPICY AS— ENTERTAINMENT CAN BE!
BOMBAY TALKIES'

HAMARI BAAT

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI, JAIRAJ.
Produced by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL

Love for the Price of Rice!

NEW HUNS' Topical Tale

NAGAD NARAYAN

Starring: B. PENDHARKAR, LEELA DESAI, KUSUM DESHPANDE
3RD ROLLICKING WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
NOVELTY

18th House-full Week!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

Starring:
JAYASHREE, CHANDRAMOHAN
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m. Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-30 p. m.
Plans Open: 10 to 1 & 3 to 7 p.m.
SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)

PEOPLE'S HERO— now the cinegoers Ideal!

JAYANT DESAI Productions'

BHAKTARAJ

VISHNUPANT PAGNIS
VASANTI, DIXIT, MUBARAK
Director:
JAYANT DESAI
3RD WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.

RANJIT'S

TANSEN

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE
AJIT Release.

EXTENDED TILL THURSDAY

EXCELSIOR

'Phone: 20286

Sunday 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.; Mon. & Wed. 6-30 p.m. only; Tues. & Thurs. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

UDAY SHANKAR

INDIA CULTURE CENTRE
DANCE CREATIONS

Prices (with Ent. Tax) Rs. 26, 12, 9, 6-8, 4, 2-8; Gallery Re. 1-4.
Plans Open. Book Early.

6th House-Full Week! 6th

FIRST & FOREMOST ON FILM-FRONT!

New Theatres' Newest Hit!
KRISHNA

WAPAS

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 15, 2000
Muslim: Muharram 13, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1313
Sunrise: 8-16 a.m., Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 0-23 11-59. Lowtide: 6-32 17-55.

To-day's Engagements

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Prof. D'Andrade will meet his Adult Class in Bradley today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

VARIETY MUSIC: At St. Xavier's College Hall at 6-30 p.m. today (Monday) by North India Students' Association.

GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL: Sjt. Sopan, Editor of 'Prarasi' will lecture at 3 p.m. in Gujarati at Poddar Commerce College Hall, today (Monday).

M. N. ROY'S LECTURE: "Meaning of Freedom and Democracy" will be Mr. M N Roy's public lecture today (Monday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 7 p.m. Entrance by tickets

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT: "Science Evening" will be held at Mazdaznan Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. when different speakers will speak on scientific subjects.

SRI RAMANA JAYANTI: Today (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. Bhajan and Nama Sankirtan, 9-30 p.m. discourse in Tamil on the 'Tatwa of Bhagwan Ramana's Teachings' by Sri V. Subbarayor

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE: Bombay Municipal Teachers of Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada will meet in a conference today (Monday) at 2 p.m at Gilder Tank Building. Miss Aney B H J Rustomjee Inspector of Girls School, Bombay Division will preside.

PROF WADIA'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work Prof. P. A Wadia will speak on "An Economist's approach to the problem of Communal Harmony" at Nagpada Neighbourhood House at 6-30 p.m. today (Monday) Mr. J K Mehta will preside.

HUSEIN DAY: A mass meeting will be held today (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (N.S.T) at Kesar Baug Dongri when Sir Jehangir Boman Behram Kt. has kindly consented to preside. Dr G Y Chitnis, Pandit Nilkanth Tiwari, Karsandas Maneck, Lacchoo Maharaj, Khan Bahadur Mohamed Din and others will speak.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE: Following students passed London Commercial Examination held in July, 1943. Miss M Symonds Shorthand speed 80 words per minute; Miss M Nathan Shorthand speed 60 words per minute; Miss Nancy Laycock Shorthand speed 80 words per minute; Miss M Symonds Typewriting advanced; Miss M Nathan Typewriting advanced; Miss Nancy Laycock Typewriting advanced; Mr. Shantilal J. Karani Accountancy Intermediate

ART EXHIBITION: Messrs P T Reddy, M T Bhopale and E A Mogul, will show their art work under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society Salon in the Museum from January 11-15 daily from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. In the same exhibition Mrs Clara Quien, Dutch sculptress and gold-medallist at French and Indian exhibitions, will show samples of her work for the first time in Bombay. Mr Karl J Khandalawala will open the exhibition today (Monday).

UNSTAMPED CLOTH SEIZED

HUBLI, Jan. 8.—Unstamped cloth valued at more than two and a half lakhs of rupees has been sealed by the Price Control Authorities during the past five days

City Solicitor Passes Away

Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh Solicitor & Partner of the firm of Messrs. Mohile & Parekh expired on Friday the 7th inst. at 8 p. m. at the age of 51 years. The deceased was a successful Solicitor and a public worker. He was for

some time President of Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. He was also Vice-President of the Ramji Assar Vidyalaya of Ghatkopar. He was also a member of the Ghatkopar Rastriya Shala for girls. He leaves behind him a large family and a large number of friends.

His Uthamna ceremony will take place at his residence at Karani Lane, Ghatkopar, at 9-0 a.m. on Monday 10-1-1944.

The Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the year ended 31st December 1943, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 10,08,609-6-0 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 1,17,14,463-5-0; which the Director have disposed of as follows:

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1943 at the rate of 10 Per cent per annum, free of income-tax, on 6,72,528 shares absorbed Rs. 8,40,660; Amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Fund Rs 12,00,000; amount transferred to Bank's Investments in Government and other Securities Rs 5,00,000; amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lends and Buildings Rs 3,00,000; amount provided for Taxation Rs. 60,00,000; Bonus to staff Rs. 6,60,000; total Rs. 95,00,660.

The balance of Rs. 22,13,803-5-0 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:

To pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1943 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, i.e. Re 1/4 per share on 6,72,528 shares Rs. 8,40,660; to pay a bonus to the shareholders at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, i.e. annas eight per share, free of income-tax Rs. 3,36,264; to carry forward to next year's account Rs 10,36,879-5-0; Total Rs. 117,14,463-5-0.

(Continued from col. 6)

tract the attention of the police. On this pretext they obtain brass or copper utensils which the householder never sees again once they have been handed over.

It is surprising that although the cheats are invariably strangers to the intended victims there is usually no hesitation in handing over utensils and advances of money.

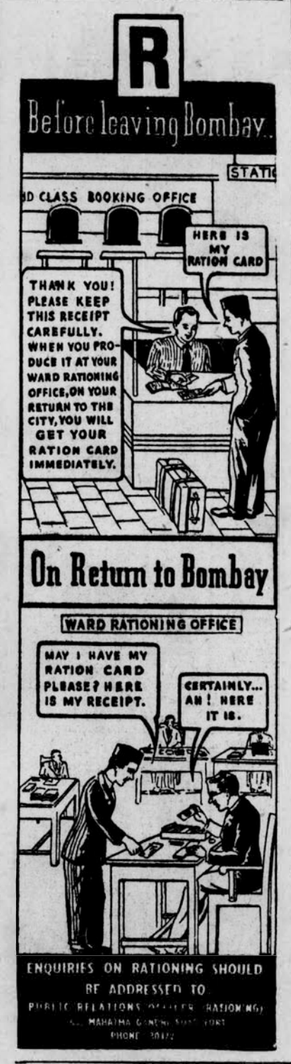
Householders are advised to be on the look out for these cheats.

Cheats Who Pose As Kerosene Oil Dealers

The police have recently received an increasing number of reports about cheats who visit residences and represent that they can supply kerosene oil provided they are paid for stocks in advance or are given utensils in which to deliver the oil.

They refuse to accept bottles for delivering the oil in as they hint that there is something illegal about their business and bottles would at-

(Continued in col. 5)


R
Before leaving Bombay
STATIC
3D CLASS BOOKING OFFICE
HERE IS MY RATION CARD
THANK YOU! PLEASE KEEP THIS RECEIPT CAREFULLY. WHEN YOU PRODUCE IT AT YOUR WARD RATIONING OFFICE, ON YOUR RETURN TO THE CITY, YOU WILL GET YOUR RATION CARD IMMEDIATELY.
On Return to Bombay
WARD RATIONING OFFICE
MAY I HAVE MY RATION CARD PLEASE? HERE IS MY RECEIPT.
CERTAINLY... AH! HERE IT IS.
ENQUIRIES ON RATIONING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER (RATIONING)
MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT
PHONE 30171

WANTED

Persons who wish to earn Rs. 75/- to Rs. 250/- p. m. in their spare time, without any investment at their place, should write for full particulars, which will be sent absolutely FREE.

LONDON C. COMPANY
P. B. 165 (B.C.) LAHORE

'ZOOLOO'

ZULU'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR VIGOUR & VITALITY.

Cost of one Bottle Rs. 20/- (Packing & Postage extra)

Apply for free booklets, the "SECRET OF YOUTH" and "MAGIC OF SIMBA" or "HOW TO REMAIN YOUNG FOR LIFE" On sending 3½ as. stamp for Postage.

NEVILLE & YOUNG

Court House, (B.C.) opp. St. Xavier School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 2.

Now Try this Amazing LIQUID HEALER FOR

LEUCODERMA

(NEVER RELAPSES AFTER CURE)

1. NO INJECTION.
2. NO ORAL TREATMENT.
3. NOR ANY DIET RESTRICTION.

Simply

Rub this latest specific over the Diseased skin and watch amazingly how healthy skin with natural colour appears within a short time

DISTRIBUTORS:
Calcutta-RIMER & Co.
Bombay-PERRY & Co.
Madras-DADHA & Co.
Delhi-KEMP & Co. Ld

Rs. 7-8 PER POT.

PIGMETO (EXTERNAL USE)

PRODUCTION BY MEDICO RESEARCH CO. (INDIA)

CYCLE TYRE and TUBE PRICES

By notification No. SS/135 dated 5th March 1943 and 6th August 1943 the Government of India have fixed maximum prices at which cycle tyres and tubes may be sold at under:

	COVERS				TUBES	
	Wired-on Each		Beaded-edge Each		Each	
1st GRADE:	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1. Bates Dunlop						
2. Firestone High Speed						
3. Goodyear A.W.T. Hy. Duty	4	4	5	0	2	4
4. India Super						
2nd GRADE:						
1. Dunlop Cambridge						
2. Goodyear Pathfinder	3	4	...		...	
3. India Signal						
3rd GRADE:						
1. Royal Durbar						
2. Takat	2	12	3	8	...	
3. Sterling						
WAR GRADE:						
1. Dunlop						
2. Firestone						
3. Goodyear	...		...		2	0
4. India						

Lists of approved stockists may be had on request from the nearest branch office of the undernoted manufacturers. Inability to secure cycle tyres and tubes at the controlled rates should be reported to the Controller of Rubber, Department of Supply, New Delhi.

The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India, Ltd.
The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.
India Tyre & Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.

THE RETURN OF UNSERVICEABLE TYRES AND TUBES IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES IS NOT NOW REQUIRED

chisel and hammer cannot make safes

Adequate equipment and long experience are essential to make *safe* Safes. Hardly anything is wanted to make metal boxes, and name them "safes". Godrej alone in the East have the equipment and the experience—a complete machine-tool plant and patented processes manned by hundreds of skilled hands, plus nearly 50 years' experience in Security Engineering—for making safes which are best not merely on paper, but which have *proved* the Best against actual fires and determined burglars.

Thousands upon thousands of Godrej Safes, worth many lacs of rupees, have been bought in war-time by Governments, Banks and Institutions for safe-custody of their valuables. Besides meeting the country's requirements for *reliable* security equipment, Godrej are now engaged on other more important and urgent war demands.

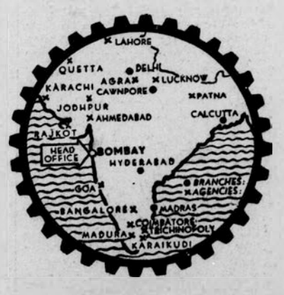
Godrej

PATENT 16-BEND
Jointless

SAFE

Fire, Fall and Burglar-resisting

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.



Safes— *Safe-Deposit Vaults*—Strong-Rooms — *Coffers* — Cash and Jewellery Boxes—*Steel Cabinets*—Steel Almirahs—*Steel Shelving*—Library Stacks—*Filing Equipment*— Metal Furniture for Offices, Hospitals and Homes —*Locks and Latches.*

The Pioneer and by far the largest manufacturers in their lines in the East.

MUTT AND JEFF—The "Finding Lost Kids" Business Evidently Is on a Priority Basis — By BUD FISHER

BLAH! WHAA!
IS THAT KID LAUGHIN' OR CRYIN'?
I DUNNO!
WHAT'S THE MATTER, SONNY?
I'M LOSTED!
CLOSE YOUR MOUTH SO WE CAN SEE WHO YOU ARE!
I DON'T KNOW HIM— DO YOU, MUTT?
NO!----- IS THERE A REWARD OUT FOR YOU, SONNY?
NO!
THEN YOU'RE STILL LOSTED!
4-22

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-
To be paid in advance.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: A Registered Accountant or experienced Commerce Graduate with Banking or Auditing to audit the accounts of Co-operative Banks and Societies. Apply with testimonials to:—Rao Saheb Jadav, Chairman, Gujerat Urban Banks Supervising Union Ltd. (3709)

Wanted Assistant Civil Engineer and Overseers for supervising buildings, roadworks only experienced hands need apply with testimonials and stating minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 610, G. P. O., Bombay. (3728)

Wanted qualified doctors as House-men for the Bhatia General Hospital, Tardeo Road, Bombay. Apply to the Secretary with copies of the testimonials. (3722)

Wanted immediately a competent part-time Typist from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write to J. R. Batlibol, National Insurance Building, 204, Hornby Road, Fort. (3723)

Wanted young and energetic Compounders, Clerks with good speed in typewriting, Salesmen and Electrical Engineers just passed from the V. J. T. Institute. Persons with mechanical knowledge preferred. Apply to Powells, Ltd., Girgaon, Bombay 4, with application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, qualification and salary required. (7419)

Wanted: An experienced Steno-typist for a Mill Office in Bombay. State experience and minimum salary expected with certificates if any. Apply to Box No. 7399, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day, should write for free particulars, samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c/o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

BUSINESS WANTED

Manufacturers, Factories, Mills, Stockists, etc., who require sales in South India. Apply Box No. 3681, "Bombay Chronicle."

302 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted 1 Lancashire Boiler 7'-6" or 8'-0" dia. x 30'-0" Length 160 Lbs. W. Pressure per sq. in. stating full details as to year of make Maker's name, last certificate with year and remarks, rating and lowest price, with site where the Boiler is lying. Write to Post Box No. 37, Baroda (7402)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FREE TIME FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING OF WAGONS.

On and from 15th January, 1944 the free time for loading and unloading wagons will be 9 day-light hours, subject to the condition that when wagons are made available for loading and unloading before 12 hours, the free time shall be limited to day-light hours the same day.

This rule will apply to the unloading of all traffic and also to the loading of all traffic except Traffic in Tank wagons, minerals, charcoal, stone, sand, ballast, timber, rafters, bullies, bamboos, coal and bricks, for which the free time will continue to be 9 day-light hours.

7315

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

VACANCIES EXIST for temporary Pilots in the Bombay Pilotage Service. The posts may or may not become a permanency later.

Applicants should be British Indian subjects and be between the ages of 26 and 32 years.

The selected applicants must pass the prescribed vision test and be certified fit by the B. P. T. Medical Officer.

They will, in the first instance be appointed on probation for not less than 6 months on an inclusive salary of Rs. 500|- a month and will be required to pass the prescribed examination for Pilots.

Applications stating age, qualification and previous experience supported by testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 31st January 1944.

Preference will be given to ex-"DUFFERIN" Cadets.

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon the members of the Board of Trustees will disqualify the candidate concerned.

C. T. WILLSON,
Deputy Conservator.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
Deputy Conservator's Office,
Ballard Road, Fort.
(7428)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of KAISER-I-HIND INSURANCE CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Fort Chambers, 3rd floor, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay on Monday the 24th day of January 1944 at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) when the following Resolution will be proposed as Ordinary Resolution:—

"RESOLVED THAT the Capital of the Company of Rs. 25,00,000|- divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100|- each be subdivided into 1,25,000 shares of Rs. 20|- each and that 5 shares of the new denomination credited with Rs. 20|- and Rs. 10|- for fully paid-up shares and partly paid-up shares be issued in exchange for each of the old shares credited with Rs. 100|- and Rs. 50|- for fully paid-up and partly paid-up shares respectively."

Dated this 5th day of January 1944.

By order of the Board,
C. J. SHAH,
Manager.
(7424)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BARODA STEELS LTD.

Goyagate
BARODA

Beg to state that the Shares of the Company offered as per their prospectus published in the papers on or about the 5th inst. have been oversubscribed, but as required by the rules of Bombay Stock Exchange and for the convenience of up-country people, the list will be kept open till Monday the 10th inst. evening only as against previous announcement of the same being kept open upto 20th.

(By order of the Board).
SARAF & SONS
Managing Agents.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that with effect from 15th January 1944, Nos. 72 Up, 74 Up, 78 Up, 129 Dn., Bandra local trains will STOP at Reay Road and will consequently run to the following revised timings:—

120 DN. H. M.			72 UP H. M.	74 UP H. M.	78 UP H. M.
17-55	Arr. Bandra	Dep.	9-14	9-33	9-58
17-53	Dep. Mahim	,,	9-16	9-36	10- 0
17-50	Dep. Kings Circle	,,	9-19	9-39	10- 3
17-47	Dep. Vadala Road	,,	9-23	9-43	10- 7
17-44	Dep. Sewri	,,	9-26	——	——
17-42	Dep. Cotton Green	,,	——	——	10-12
17-40	Dep. Reay Road	,,	9-30	9-51	10-15
17-37	Dep. Dockyard Road	,,	9-32	9-53	10-17
——	Sandhurst Road	,,	——	9-55	——
17-34	Dep. Masjid	,,	9-36	——	10-21
17-30	Dep. Bombay (V.T.)	Arr.	9-40	10- 0	10-25

No. 279 Dn. Thana Local train also will STOP at Reay Road as from 15th January 1944, running from Bombay Victoria to Thana as at present; Reay Road Dep. 19-5 hrs. (7427)

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed as SOLE AGENTS for India including Native States and Ceylon for the distribution of

"DR. FLESHER'S DENTAL CREAM"

Applications from reputed mercantile firms or Agencies are solicited for appointment as Distributors in different areas.

VIJAYA & VIJAYA

Lakshmi Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA AGENTS FOR THE ZONE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

MAHALAXMI COTTON MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd. will be held on Saturday the 22nd January '44 at 3-00 P.M. at the registered office of the Company at 15, Clive Street, (2nd floor) Calcutta to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1943.
(2) To confirm the payment of 'ad interim' dividend which was paid on and after 15th July, '43, and to declare a final dividend for the year ending 30th June, '43.
(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. S. R. Roy Choudhury, who retires and is eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect a Director in place of Rai Bahadur W. C. Dey Biswas who retires and is eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 27th January '44 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. DATTA & SONS, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
(7426)

ANNOUNCEMENT

RE. DENTOXYL TOOTH PASTE

Dealers, Stockists, and Consumers are requested to get their stocks replaced by the FRESH STOCK at the following addresses:—

1. THE DENTOXYL SALES DEPOT,
88-90, Nagdevi Street.
2. DILAJ & CO.,
20, Hamam Street, Fort.
(7418)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates to fill two vacancies in the post of Epidemiologist under the Public Health Department, Government of Bengal in the Bengal General Service. One of the vacancies is reserved for a Muslim and the other for a non-Muslim. Pay—140-380. Age between 30 and 40. Qualifications—registrable medical qualification with a University Diploma in Public Health. Preference to one having a training or experience in nutritional work. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 29th January, 1944. (7423)

K. G. MOTWANE

MR. KAUROMAL GOBINDRAM MOTWANE alias "K.G." left our services on the 25th August, 1943, and has nothing whatsoever to do with our firm directly or indirectly.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO COMPANY LIMITED,
Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow,
Lahore, New Delhi.
(7425)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULHUSEIN GULAMHUSEIN BANDUKWALA and ESOOFALI GULAMHUSEIN BANDUKWALA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, use, inheritance, trust, lien, encumbrance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (portion of which being a passage leading to Old Sonapur Lane, being Fazandari land and the rest being Pension and Tax) together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road otherwise called Chandanwadi Borichi Chawl near Chira Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127 and 127 New No. 1028, Old Survey No. 74 and 73 and New Survey No. 1/8170 and Cadastral Survey No. 605 of Bhuleshwar Division and by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 3378-80-81-82, 3377-3376(1), 3376(2), 3376(3), 3376(4), 3376(5), 3372, 3383-84, 3373-74-76 and 3371 (2) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6-8, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 538(b) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said Breach Candy Road and partly by the Sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Javani Khundoo Seth, on or towards the West partly by a passage partly by Sweepers gully partly by public passage of the Oart and partly by the stable of Bhicaji Nusserwanji Daruwala, on or towards the North partly by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Majara partly by the passage of the Oart of Madhow Seth Shankerseth partly by the house of Jai Narayan Khandoo Seth partly by the Old Sonapur Lane partly by the said stable of Bhicaji Nusserwanji Daruwalla partly by the house of Merwanji Dhunjibhoy partly by the house of Pandurang Ramji partly by the house of Dhaku Laxman and partly by the house of Cooverji Byramji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Heerjibhoy Hormasji partly by the house of Bomanji Jamshedji Modi partly by the house of Sorabji Cursetji Sooth! partly by the house of Framji Nusserwanji Patel partly by the public passage partly by the house of Nowroji Rustomji and partly by the cart of Rustomji Dossabhoy.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1944.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5305

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON COLUMNS TRUSSES & DRUMS ETC.

Auction Sale by order of the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust at his yard at Mazagaon, Bombay 10, on MONDAY, 17th January, 1944, at 11 A.M. (New S.T.) of Empty Oil and Paint Drums, Large lots Mangalore tiles, Cast Iron Barrels, Wooden cases and casks, bottles, water carts, wheelbarrows, Cast iron columns, trusses, chains, lamp posts, cycles Remington Typewriters, theodolite, electric cable drums, Telephones etc. Deposit 25%. Delivery within 15 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 176 BALES & 5 BORAS DIGRAS JARILLA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned M/s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2-45 P.M. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned lying opp. Godown No. E 43 at the foot of Cotton Green Railway Station, Sewree.

176 Bales & 5 Boras Digras Jarilla Cotton (damaged by fire and water).

Terms:—25% deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE ON THURSDAY 13TH JANUARY, 1944 at 3 P.M. AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Household furniture belonging to several parties:—Drawing Room settee and easy chairs, Glass top dining table and chairs, Glass top side-board, dressing tables, wardrobes, cupboards, clothpress, book case, box mattress and other bedsteads, cradle, baby's cot, Ice box harmonium, Primo-phone and other household articles.

Cutglassware:—E. Table lamp 5 lights, large bowls, jugs, vases, Bohemian glass coloured vases. E Safety razors etc.

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SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE GOVERNMENT GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1944, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises.

The sale of the property at Walkeshwar Road admeasuring about 1616 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 7283 & 7289, Cadastral Survey No. 269 and Street Nos. 118, 120 will take place on the above mentioned date as previously advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1-1-1944.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co., Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street or from the undersigned.

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Issued & Subscribed Capital
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Paid-up Capital over
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SALE OF "BARWHEAT" IN BOMBAY

Bombay has recently received large supplies of barley from overseas. Our limited stocks of wheat can be stretched out by mixing them with some of this barley. Barley has always been a familiar foodgrain in Northern India and experiments made in Bombay show that barley flour mixes well with wheat flour. If the proportion of barley is not too high it is difficult to distinguish between the taste of chapatis, puris and even baker's bread made from the mixed flour and that of all-wheat products. The proportion of one unit of barley to three units of wheat is found to be suitable.

Government has, therefore, decided that from the 9th of this month wheat will not be sold by itself in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District rationed areas. It will be available only in conjunction with barley in the proportion of 3 units of wheat to 1 unit of barley. This mixture will be known as "barwheat" and will be sold at a uniform retail price of annas 14 per paili.

Card-holders can draw their entire ration in "barwheat." They can also buy barley by itself at the rate of annas 8 per paili. As barley is somewhat lighter than the other cereals a card-holder drawing his entire ration in barley will be entitled to an additional allowance of barley equal to 25 per cent of his ration.

From the 16th of this month all baker's bread will also be made from barwheat flour and similarly only barwheat flour will be available at the flour mills.

ASK FOR

Knitting wool 10|- 1 lb. of every colour and every kind.
(2) Thin Shelled Walnuts -|14|- 1 lb.
(3) Pure Guaranteed Saffron 4|4|- 1 tola.
(4) Tweeds, 1|8, 2|-, 3|-, 4|-, 5|-, 6|- per yard.

From: **KASHMIR GIFT SHOP,** Tankipora, SRINAGAR.

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Made by J. STEAD & CO. SHEFFIELD

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SETTING UP NEW STANDARD

	1942	1943
Business Proposed	2,07,69,500	4,02,70,000
Business Paid For	1,72,59,500	3,25,51,000

1943
Proposed & Paid for Business Breaks all Previous Records.

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